1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Alwar (P.H.)	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2
35.	Kota PH					1.8
36.	Jhunjhunu PH					1.5
37.	Jaipur (UEIGB)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
38.	Jodhpur (UEIGB)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5
39.	Udaipur (UEIGB)	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
40.	Bikaner (UEIGB)	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1
	TOTAL:	873.8	891.2	840.0	791.0	758.5

NOTE: Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Number of Unemployed Youths

2727. PROF. M. M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of educated/uneducated/skilled/ unskilled unemployed youths in Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and North-Eastern States at present alongwith the physically handicapped Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) what necessary steps are being taken by Government to provide employment to the unemployed youths in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) The number of educated, uneducated, physically handicapped, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges in the States indicated are given in Statement (*See* below). District-wise and skill-wise details are not maintained.

(b) The approach to Tenth Plan focusses on providing gainful high

quality employment to the additions to the labour force and it is listed as one of the monitorable objectives for the 10th Plan and beyond. The growth strategy of the 10th Plan would lay emphasis on rapid growth of those sectors which are likely to create high quality employment opportunities and deal with the policy constraints which discourage growth of employment. Particular attention would be paid to the policy environment influencing a wide range of economic activities which have a large employment potential.

Statement

No. of job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.2000.

(In thousands)

Selected States	No. of job-seekers on Live Register				
	10th Standard and above as on 31.12.1999	Below 10th Standard including illiterate as on 31.12.1999	Physically Handicapped Persons	Scheduled Caste applicant	Scheduled Tribe applicants
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	2.9	13.0	@	0.3	9.9
Assam	1045.6	444.7	4.6	92.0	161.7
Bihar $	2416.1	763.8	22.3	392.6	239.8
Madhya Pradesh $	2039.3	578.3	29.9	346.1	271.2
Manipur	281.3	104.3	1.6	6.1	114.7
Meghalaya	19.6	16.5	0.1	0.2	28.4
Mizoram	43.3	50.3	0.3	—	87.7
Nagaland	20.0	15.5	0.2	0.2	36.6
Rajasthan	593.7	246.2	23.6	123.5	68.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sikkim*					
Tripura	98.2	187.6	1.7	45.7	41.3
Uttar Pradesh $	1994.9	590.2	27.7	437.7	11.1

Note : * No Employment Exchange is functioning in the State.
$ Information in respect of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand & Uttaranchal is included against their respective parent States as these States were not in existence as on 31.12.2000.
@ Less than fifty.

Labour Reforms

2728. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to go for labour reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have got any proposal from the trade unions and labour organisations in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) Review/updation of labour laws is a continuous process in order to bring them in tune with the prevailing situation and emerging needs of the economy. Reforms in labour laws in recent years have been necessitated with a view to make Indian industry efficient, cost effective and internationally competitive in the face of globalisation process. Accordingly, the Trade Unions Act, 1926 has been amended to reduce the multiplicity of trade unions and to ensure their orderly growth and internal democracy. A Group of Ministers (GOM) on Labour Reforms has approved amendment proposals in respect of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. The Bills to this effect are likely to be introduced in the current Session of Parliament. Besides, the amendment to the Contract Labour Act has been discussed in detail by the GOM. The GOM is to further deliberate on this issue. The Government has also set up the Second National Commission on Labour with a view to suggest rationalization of existing laws relating